

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 411.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### CHEAP STATIONERY.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
ARE NOW SHOWING A PARCEL OF  
CHEAP STATIONERY.  
MACHINE AND HAND MADE  
FOOLSCAP, LETTER & NOTE PAPERS.  
CHEAP PRIVATE  
AND  
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.  
BLOTTING PAPER.  
SCRIBBLING AND MEMORANDUM.  
BLOCKS.  
OFFICE SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LEE YAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.  
MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned as AGENTS for the above  
are prepared to accept RISKS on MER-  
CHANDISE by STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS  
from Hongkong, China, and Japan to all parts  
of the world.

For further information apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [393]

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Ta. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Ta. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Ta. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th  
May, 1882.....Ta. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. W. M. MEYER, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
Underwriting Business are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [83]

## GUEDES & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND  
BOOKBINDERS.  
D'ARLIER STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH  
ON  
VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR  
MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Rolling in every style executed  
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.  
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [14]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
OF  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
FRIDAY,

the 25th May, 1883, at TWO O'CLOCK P.M., at the  
Residence of Messrs. DEETJEN & Co.,  
No. 7, Garden Road,—

THE ENTIRE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—  
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, CARPETS,  
TABLES, MIRRORS, PICTURES, CUR-  
TAINS, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,—GLASS,  
CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE,—WARD-  
ROBES, WASHING STANDS, DRESSING  
TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c.

SHANGHAI BATHS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale,  
and the above will be on view on THURSDAY  
AFTERNOON.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.  
G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [397]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

MR. H. R. H. MARTIN, has been ap-  
pointed MANAGER of the above Com-  
pany and takes charge from this date.  
(Signed) P. RYRIE,  
Chairman Local Committee.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [384]

### NOTICE.

MR. JEHN ROSSELET is AUTHORISED  
to Sign Our Name per procurator from  
this date.  
J. ULLMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [389]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET,  
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (at present occupied by  
Messrs. DEETJEN & Co., and will be vacant  
on the 30th June next).

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [7]

### TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 Rooms)  
with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The  
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-  
mediate possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to  
D. NOWROJEE,  
Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [18]

### TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New  
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot  
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the  
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to  
BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

### TO LET.

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE at No. 3,  
Upper Ladder Street Terrace, Four Com-  
modious and well Ventilated Rooms, with a large  
Bath Room and Kitchen attached. Water laid  
on. The House commands a full view of the  
harbour. Rent \$15 per Month.

Apply on  
THE PREMISES.  
Hongkong, 15th May, 1883. [385]

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE American Bark  
"JOHN WORSTER,"

Built at Medford, Mass., in 1867, as she now lies  
in Hongkong Harbour, with all her SPARS,  
SAILS, STORES, &c., &c.

For Particulars, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [395]

### FOR SALE.

EX STEAMSHIP "LAERTES."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S  
PATENT FRESH WATER  
CONDENSERS.

THE BEST & CHEAPEST EVER MADE.

Capable of Condensing Three Thousand  
Gallons per day.

Apply to  
G. FENWICK & Co.,  
Victoria Foundry.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [328]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUART.....\$22 per Case.  
PINT.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, and March, 1882. [8]

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEVERAL GOOD PONIES, suitable for  
Hack, Carriage Ponies or Jumpers.

Apply to  
R. FRASER SMITH,  
Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1883.

## Intimations.

### ARRIVED

EX S.S. "GLENARTNEY."

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' FASHIONABLE  
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.

ALSO,

CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S

STRAW HATS.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [360]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.  
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.  
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.  
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.  
GALATEAS for Boys' Washing Suits.  
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.  
MULL CORD MUSLINS.  
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.  
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.  
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.  
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

EX S.S. "GLENOGLE."

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.  
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.  
FRENCH PERCALES in every Pattern.  
Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.  
CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.  
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.  
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.  
Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.  
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.  
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.  
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [249]

KELLY & WALSH'S

SELECTED LIST OF CHEAP AND  
LIGHT LITERATURE.

25 CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant.....J. H. Shorthouse.  
The Interpreter.....Whyte Melville.  
An Old Fogey.....Max Adler.  
So they were Married.....Besant and Rice.  
Harry Joscelyn.....Mrs. Oliphant.  
For her dear Sake.....Mary Cecil Hay.  
High Spirits.....James Payn.  
Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.....  
It was a lover and his lass.....Mrs. Oliphant.  
The Wreck of the "Grovesnor".....W. C. Russell.  
To Day in America.....Joseph Estlin.  
The Fatal Boots.....W. M. Thackeray.  
Bab Ballads.....W. S. Gilbert.  
A Christmas Carol.....Chas. Dickens.  
The Art of Eloquence.....A. H. Miles.  
Selected Essays of Thomas Carlyle.....  
Readings of Charles Dickens, arranged by  
himself.....Illustrated.  
Don Quixote (2 parts).....Illustrated.  
Gulliver's Travels.....Illustrated.  
Mistress Travels.....Mrs. Charlesworth.  
Random Shots.....Max Adler.  
Miss Slimmons in search of a Husband.....  
For Cash only.....Jas. Payn.

VIOLIN MUSIC WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT.

Home Sweet Home.....Henry Farmer.  
The Keel Row.....Henry Farmer.  
Swiss Air and Gentle Zitiella.....do.  
Souds of Joyful (Sonnambula).....do.  
Life let us Cherish.....do.  
Les Cloches de Comeville.....do.  
The Minister Boy.....G. Jacobi.

A LARGE SELECTION OF OPERATIC GEMS, CLASSICAL AND DANCE MUSIC  
ARRANGED FOR THE VIOLIN AND PIANO.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

THE FOLLOWING POPULAR BRANDS OF  
TOBACCO'S.

OLD JUDGE.

VANITY FAIR.

SWEET CAPORAL.

VETERAN.

BRIGHT VIRGINIA.

BIRD'S EYE.

COCK ROBIN.

UGLY CUT.

SHAG CUT.

PERIQUE MIXTURE.

TURKISH MIXTURE.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

CAPORAL.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF BRIAR WOOD PIPES MEERCHAUM CIGAR AND CIGARETTE

HOLDERS, TOBACCO POUCHES AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1883. [703]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS  
AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
No. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[434]

HONGKONG TIMBER

YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [499]

## Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the  
Undersigned at or before 4 O'CLOCK P.M.  
of THURSDAY, the 5th July next, for the  
SUPPLY of 2,600 Tons of TAKASIMA COAL,  
deliverable at the NAVAL COAL DEPOT, Kowloon,  
subject to Conditions in the Form of Tender  
which can be obtained on application to be  
NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE.  
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender  
is reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES,  
Acting Storekeeper.

H.M. NAVAL YARD,  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1883. [399]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY  
per cent. upon Contributions for the year  
1882 has this day been DECLARED.  
WARRANTS may be had on Application at  
the Office of the Society on and after the 21st  
instant.

By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [400]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-  
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of  
the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office,  
Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 12th  
day of June, 1883, at THREE O'CLOCK, in the  
AFTERNOON, when Resolutions will be proposed  
for the Subdivision of Shares and the Increase of  
Capital, and for such Amendments, and Addi-  
tions to the Articles of Association as may be  
necessary for that purpose, also for Amendments  
and Additions to the Existing Articles of Associa-  
tion making provision as to Transfer and Trans-  
mission, Cancellation and Re allotment of Shares,  
Meeting of Shareholders, voting power of Share-  
holders, Investment of Funds, Constitution of  
Board of Directors, Appointment and Powers of  
Agents and Committees, and Interim Division of  
Profits.

A Copy of the Proposed Resolutions can be  
seen by any Shareholder at the Company's offices  
in Victoria before the date appointed for the  
holding of the said Meeting.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the re-  
quired majority they will be submitted for con-  
firmation as Special Resolutions to a Second  
Extraordinary Meeting which will be subse-  
quently convened.

By Order of the Board,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [398]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS are now prepared to  
receive TENDERS from suitable persons  
for a term of FIVE YEARS, for the lease of the  
HONGKONG HOTEL, with FURNITURE com-  
plete.

The Building (together with a powerful pas-  
senger lift) will comprise after the proposed  
alterations and additions have been completed,  
viz:—

THE BASEMENT.  
Two Grand Entrances from Pedder's Street  
and Queen's Road. Bar, Billiard, Reading and  
Smoking Rooms with separate Entrance from  
Pedder's Street.

A handsomely fitted up Ladies' Room, for the  
use of visitors and others.

Managers' and General Offices, Kitchens,  
Store Rooms, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST FLOOR.  
A Public Dining Room capable of dining up-  
wards of 170 persons at the same time.

ONE LARGE BREAKFAST ROOM.  
FIVE elegant and beautifully fitted up suite of  
ROOMS, consisting of a Private DINING  
ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, CARD  
ROOM, READING ROOM, and  
BILLIARD ROOM.

TEN Bed Rooms, with a Bathroom to each.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS  
Have each 25 lofty, well ventilated and lighted  
Bed Rooms, opening on to large Verandahs with a  
commodious Bath Room for each room.

All the Passages and Corridors throughout the  
premises are wide and well lighted, most of the  
furniture will be new and made expressly for the  
climate.

The special attention of Hotel Keepers and  
others is drawn to the unusual advantages  
offered.

Tenders to state sum per annum, and to  
include taxes. No Tender under \$3,500 per  
annum will be entertained by the Directors.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [292]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between  
Murray Pier and Government House,  
A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and  
CREST.

The Finder will be REWARDED, if necessary,  
on RETURNING the same to the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [260]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his  
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH

to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-  
tion ever produced for promoting the growth  
of the hair. The basis of this compound is  
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-  
pine Islands never use anything else for  
washing their hair; they are never found bald,  
and it is quite common to see the females with  
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using  
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will  
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public  
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-  
perties it will without fail arrest decaying  
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,  
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not  
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling  
properties it allays the itching and fever of the  
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing  
their hair.

Mr. Moore has succeeded in being able to  
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to  
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any  
length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE ONLY BY MOORE & Co.,  
VARIETY STORE,  
Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1883. [121]

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,  
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"BERENICE,"  
Captain P. Chillovich, will be despatched as  
above, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at  
NOON.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1883. [382]

### SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON (DIRECT.)

THE A. I. Italian Bark

"ROSA MADRE,"  
G. D. Ottone, Master, will leave here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1883. [392]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 313 L. I. American Bark



## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCORTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCOW. [3]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1883.

We are very glad to learn, on official authority which cannot be doubted, that the disaffection amongst the Chinese hawkers of the Colony—alluded to at length in yesterday's issue—is based on a misunderstanding of actual facts in regard to the recent action of the police authorities and the policy of the Government. All public grievances are more or less based on exaggerations, and in dealing with this particular question yesterday, we refrained from committing ourselves to any independent expressions of opinion as to matters of fact, principally because we had grave doubts whether the statement of our Chinese correspondent was not, in several respects, a somewhat highly colored description of the actual state of affairs. It must be frankly admitted that a feeling of disaffection does exist amongst the members of the hawker class, who, from the recent action of the police authorities, are under the impression that the government has determined to deprive them of their only means of earning an honest livelihood; and it is well within the bounds of probability that these few meaning but ignorant and easily led people might have been unwise enough to have followed up Chinese traditions by assembling in force to assert their assumed grievances—a course which must inevitably have led to a deplorable display of military force and probably to bloodshed. As this journal can justly claim to possess more than a nominal influence over the leaders of our Chinese fellow subjects, we feel assured that a plain statement of the policy of the government towards the itinerant hawker class, and a true record of what has actually been done by the police authorities to put down what, under certain circumstances, is undoubtedly a public nuisance, will restore matters to their normal condition. The Chinese residents of this Colony, one and all, desire to live peaceably and on the most friendly terms with the other nationalities forming our essentially cosmopolitan community. Our Chinese citizens are peaceful, law-abiding, proud of their status as British subjects, and anxious to conform in every possible way to the rules laid down for their government by Her Majesty's representatives. They are, commercially, the life and soul of the colony; they contribute their fair share to its revenue, and only wish to be allowed the usual rights of free citizenship as natives of China in a British Colony. To this they are justly entitled. Nay, more, it would be more than impolitic to expect the lower or

even the higher classes of Chinese to conform at once to English social laws and customs; therefore, an intelligent administration should be in a position, whilst advocating gradual progress, to meet the difficulties of the position by sensible concessions, conformable to the peculiar manners, prejudices and customs of the people. Municipal regulations which will admirably govern an English city, may, from various circumstances that require no explanation, prove altogether inadequate to meet the peculiar exigencies of a race like the Chinese, and it would admittedly be worse than folly to attempt by force to thrust upon these barbarians, as some of us in our transcendent wisdom are pleased to call the Chinese, oppressive measures which cannot possibly bring benefit to the colony, and which must inevitably operate harshly upon and create dissension amongst a respectable class of hard working people, who only require to be sensibly and intelligently handled to make them useful, peaceful and law abiding subjects.

It has been currently rumoured and believed throughout the colony that no fewer than 300 itinerant hawkers have lately been marshalled before the police magistrates and fined or imprisoned for plying their calling in violation of the laws of the colony. This reported wholesale police raid on these itinerants is, we are pleased to state, utterly without foundation. A reference to the records of the police court will show that from April 7th to May 19th the total number of hawkers brought before the magistrates amounted only to 43—an average of a little over one per day—and out of that number, 30 were charged with carrying on their business in and obstructing the traffic of Queen's Road Central. This, we need scarcely say, puts quite a different complexion on the affair. We are prepared now, or at any other time, to maintain and uphold the rights and interests of every section of the community, so long as such rights and interests are founded on reason and common sense; but we cannot advocate what can be fairly regarded in the light of a public nuisance. The itinerant hawkers must plainly understand that, although they will be permitted to pursue their customary avocations in the Chinese portions of the city without restraint, under no circumstances can the practice of blockading Queen's Road Central and obstructing traffic in the distinctly European portions of the city be tolerated. Within reasonable limits, in deference to the peculiar prejudices of the Chinese, the Government will not attempt to prevent the hawkers from earning an honest livelihood. But on no pretence will these itinerant traders be allowed to erect stalls in our principal thoroughfares, and thereby impede traffic to the inconvenience of shopkeepers, merchants, and the European commercial community generally.

Nothing can be fairer than this, and we therefore look to the Committee of the Tung-wa Hospital, who are the recognised leaders of the Chinese, to represent to the disaffected portion of their countrymen, the true state of affairs. We further ask them to show to the misguided men who indulged in the reprehensible absurdity of placarding the walls of this city with notices inciting well disposed citizens to useless acts of violence, the height of their folly and ingratitude. It may be true that this is the custom in Chinese cities; but under a well organised government, such as that which is represented by the British flag, this barbaric mode of protest can expect no consideration. Where well founded grievances exist, no British Governor dare to refuse impartial consideration of all complaints affecting the righteous administration of justice and the proper action of the laws. Thanks to Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY the position of the Chinese in Hongkong is thoroughly understood at the Colonial Office in London, and throughout Great Britain. Sir GEORGE BOWEN is, in the main, an exponent of the views of our late Governor. When our Chinese fellow subjects have any just reasons for complaint against the action of our colony's laws, they have only to represent their grievances to His Excellency through the ordinary channel to ensure their receiving ample justice.

In dealing with the difficulties which, in the event of war with France in Tonquin, the Chinese will encounter before they can land the Chihli troops in the Southern provinces, the Shanghai Mercury observes: "If Li should, as is reported, take to Canton with him 20,000 or 30,000 men of the forces of Chihli, his difficulties will be immense. First, transport by sea will be requisite, and the China merchants' S. N. Co., fleet is utterly inadequate to take even 10,000 men in six weeks time." Our contemporary must surely have made a great mistake in this estimate. It would appear to us that the vessels of the China Merchants' fleet alone could transport twice ten thousand Chinese "braves" from Tientsin to Canton in considerably less time than six weeks; and if despatch were

considered a primary object, we are convinced that sufficient transports could be procured to place the whole of LI HUNG CHANG's trained army in the field in Kwang-si, weeks before French reinforcements could arrive from Marseilles. It is also a mistake to imagine that a Chinese army cannot be supplied with stores and munitions of war at Canton. The Shanghai Mercury says it is impossible Li can go to Tonquin either by sea or land, as the French fleet will guard the entrance to Tonquin, and that a march from Canton to Kwang-si or Yunnan of any considerable force is entirely out of the question. This is a puzzle to us. If the Chinese navy is not utterly useless the French Squadron at present in the Gulf of Tonquin could scarcely hope to oppose with any fair prospects of success the heavily armed and well appointed rams and gun vessels of the Chinese; but, in any case, LI HUNG CHANG's troops could be landed without opposition several hundred miles nearer the probable seat of war than Canton; and were it otherwise, a march from the City of Rams to Yunnan is a long way from being the impossibility suggested. At the present moment there are sufficient numbers of Chinese troops on the Annamese frontiers to quickly over-run the country despite of French opposition, and it only wants a declaration of war and the arrival of the Grand Secretary with his disciplined and well armed legions to show that in these days of modern warfare it is utterly impossible for a mere handful of European soldiers, however brave and experienced, to withstand the onslaught of tens of thousands of Chinese armed with breachloaders, and reckless of life. Should the Tonquin dispute between France and China, as appears almost certain, be decided by the wager of battle, whatever the ultimate result of such a conflict may be, it is certain to go hard with the few hundred French soldiers who are at present cooped up in the fortresses of Annam.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 23rd.

**TROUBLES IN ZULU LAND.**  
Cetewayo has attacked Ohama's stronghold and was repulsed with heavy loss.

**THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.**  
The Emperor and Empress of Russia have arrived at Moscow and met with an enthusiastic reception.

May 22nd.

## THE DERBY.

The betting against Beau Brummel for the Derby has gone off, in consequence of rumoured lameness, to 10 to 1.

## THE NEW VICEROY OF CANADA.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is to succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, and he will start for his appointment in October.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are requested to state that in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Lady Bowen, the Ball at Government House is unavoidably postponed until Thursday, 31st May, when all the invitations already issued will hold good.

TO-MORROW being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday and a public holiday, we have decided to give our hard working compositors a spell of rest and recreation in honour of the auspicious occasion. There will, therefore, be no regular issue of the Hongkong Telegraph. Our usual mail paper, containing all the news of the last fortnight, will be circulated amongst subscribers the first thing in the morning.

LI HUNG-CHANG, says the Shanghai Mercury of the 19th inst., is expected here about Monday next, and his agents have been looking out for a house in the foreign settlements for his family, who are to stop here whilst he is away, we believe. As yet they have not found one good enough.

SAYS the Japan Mail—The question—what is the legal status of an oyster—having been proposed at dinner the other evening in this Settlement, one of our judicial luminaries delivered the following erudite judgment:—"An oyster, from a legal point of view, enjoys privileges as yet denied to man in the most civilized societies, for the oyster can open its own case without shelling out."

FROM a reliable private source we hear that Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli and First Grand Secretary of the Chinese Empire, was expected to arrive in Shanghai on the 20th inst. According to rumour, His Excellency had the intention of visiting Peking before setting out for Annam, but this is scarcely probable as the orders from the Emperor came by wire, and were imperative that Li should journey southward without a moment's delay. In well informed Chinese as well as in diplomatic circles in the north, war between France and China is considered inevitable.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Colonel and Officers of the Buffs, the fine band of the regiment gave their first moonlight performance this season in the Public Gardens last night. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance of the general public unusually large. An excellent programme had been arranged by Mr. H. Quinn, the band-master, including selections from the works of Sullivan, Suppé, Waldteufel, Verdi, and Audran, and as the band was in capital form, and played most tastefully, loved of good music enjoyed a rare treat. We trust we may have many such pleasant evenings during the summer.

The first of the new season's tea arrived at Shanghai from Hankow on the 19th instant by the steamship *Fuwah*.

We hear that Mr. E. B. Jorey will shortly return to the colony to resume his duties as storekeeper of Her Majesty's Naval Yard.

We hear that the Mastodon Minstrels gave a highly successful performance in the Chinese Theatre, Taipingshan, last night.

By private advices from Shanghai we learn that the Chinese fleet of six war vessels, including the old frigate, usually stationed at that port, suddenly left a few days ago—destination unknown.

H.M.S. *Audacious*, *Albatross*, *Cleopatra* and *Pegasus* will leave Shanghai for Chinkiang on the 26th inst. and will probably visit Nankin. The *Vigilant* remains at Shanghai, and the *Curacoa* will proceed direct to Chefoo.

We are compelled to hold over "An Old Sportsman's" interesting contribution until Friday. The comments on the recent Shanghai races will be none the worse for keeping. We trust our sporting contributor's challenge—particulars of which will appear in the article referred to—to match Cutty Sark at walking, trotting, and galloping against any pony in the colony will lead to business, as times, in the sporting line, have been awfully dull of late.

THE Mailtribune correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on March 20th—Messengers have arrived here from Cetewayo. The main mission of these messengers was of a twofold character. They came partly to complain that Cetewayo, owing to his cattle still being retained by those into whose hands they had fallen, was in danger of starvation, and partly to bring back a sum of fifty pounds lent to Cetewayo by Mr. Saul Solomon, of Capetown, for the purpose of purchasing domestic appliances. In the reserved territory fairs of cattle are being inflicted by Mr. Shepstone right and left on the Zulus living in the Reserve, with the apparent view of punishing them for declining to renounce their allegiance to Cetewayo. Unless some check is speedily placed upon this sort of thing some very serious complications may be expected. No one either European or native in Natal has the least confidence in Mr. John Shepstone's power to deal with the very delicate state of thing existing beyond the Tugela, yet if the Zulus were one day to retaliate there would be an immediate outcry for vengeance.

THE recent proceedings of the Chinese Government with regard to the trade in silk, taken in conjunction with their action in the matter of the cotton factories, seem, says the *Japan Mail*, to indicate a purpose hostile to the establishment of foreign industries in the Celestial Kingdom. Regulations have been issued according to which transit passes for foreigners purchasing cocoons in the interior will be rendered almost impossible. Then, the *likin* dues have been raised to \$4 per picul for fresh cocoons, and \$12 for dried, so that the operation of supplying the silk factories will become nearly impracticable. It cannot be denied that in these proceedings the Chinese Government are within the letter of their rights, and that foreigners acted with a little want of consideration when they spent so much money establishing factories which have but a problematical title to exist. Still, it does not indicate a very friendly spirit on China's part that she should set herself on to oppose—if opposition be indeed her object—institutions which have been for several years in existence and in connection with which heavy outlay has been incurred. If she merely desires to exercise the right, which she certainly seems to possess, of levying taxes upon goods manufactured by foreigners in China from Chinese raw materials, she might go to work in a more straightforward and less invidious fashion; nor would she be likely to experience any great opposition at the hands of the Foreign Representatives.

We are under special obligations to Captain W. M. Deane, for affording us some interesting information with regard to the disaffected Chinese hawkers. The statement which appeared in one of our reliable contemporaries that some three hundred hawkers had been lately brought before the police magistrates, and fined or imprisoned, is entirely false and misleading. The total number during the past six weeks amounts only to forty three, and of these, thirty were convicted of obstructing traffic in Queen's Road Central. The government has not, and never had, any intention of depriving a numerous body of honest people of their only means of livelihood. So long as the Chinese hawkers peacefully pursue their avocations in the Chinese quarters of the town, and refrain from erecting temporary stalls to the obstruction of public business in the European quarters, the police authorities will not interfere. The general policy of the present Governor towards the Chinese is, so far as we can learn, essentially identical with that of his predecessor; therefore our Chinese friends need be under no apprehension that their claims to official consideration will in any way be neglected. The placards posted in various parts of the town threatening violence, if certain undefined concessions were not made by the Government, have received the consideration of the police authorities, and we are authorised to state that no danger need be apprehended. This plan of the Chinese hawkers is a common and uniformly successful custom in Chinese cities of bringing arbitrary Mandarins to their senses, and it has previously been tried on in Hongkong—without effect. However, whilst making every allowance for the ignorance of these poor people, we think it desirable that the leading Chinese, who undoubtedly possess great influence over their countrymen, should make it plainly understood to these misguided men, that nothing can be obtained from a British Government by threats of violence. Governor Bowen has publicly stated that he has come here to govern the colony without distinction of class, race, color or creed, so that the Chinese may rest assured that any application properly made to the Head of the Executive will be fully considered.

The Russian corvette *Morge* arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 19th instant.

The Portuguese gunboat *Tamaga*, doubtless with Governor da Rosa on board, steamed into the harbour as we were going to press. We presume His Excellency has come over intending to honor Her Majesty's birthday by being present at Sir George and Lady Bowen's ball. It is a matter for regret that Senhor da Rosa's courtesy will meet with disappointment.

IN fairness to the Chinese community it is only right we should point out that the references in this morning's *Daily Press* to the views on the hawkers' question expressed by the spokesman of the Chinese deputation, which waited on Mr. W. H. Marsh, at Government House on January 15th, are entirely pointless, being based on a misconception of actual facts. The so-called hawkers' nuisance was never even alluded to in the petition presented to the Administrator, and although Dr. Ho Akai was ill advised enough, on his own responsibility, to make some references to the subject in his address, his views were promptly repudiated by the leading Chinese; and Mr. James Russell, who was then Registrar General, was officially requested by the President of the Tung-wa Hospital to explain to Mr. Marsh that Dr. Ho Akai's sentiments, on what he called the hawkers' nuisance, had met with general disapproval from the Chinese community. Whatever may be the intrinsic merits of the case, the Chinese certainly cannot justly be accused of inconsistency.

THE correspondent of a London daily telegraph from Rome on the 12th ulto.—To-day gold payments have been resumed throughout Italy. The news received at the Ministry of Finance this afternoon is favourable, indicating that the operations have proceeded quietly, and that the drain on the banks has not been severe. The speech delivered yesterday in the Senate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs is favourably reviewed by the Italian Press. The *Gazzetta d'Italia* takes note of his declarations that Italy's rapprochement to the central Powers was never determined by hostile aims against France, that the improvement in her relations with the latter State was not imposed by other Cabinets, that the Government are determined to render these relations still better, and that though no nation which might adopt a colonial policy of conquest in the Mediterranean would find Italy indifferent, they would never wish accomplished facts to become a cause of collision between two sister countries. At the same time the *Gazzetta d'Italia* considers, as grave and as likely to neutralise the effect of Signor Mancini's friendly declarations towards France his hints as to the existence of diplomatic documents respecting Tunis, which if published would exasperate Italian public opinion against that Power.

IN Fiji, says the *Daily News*, the experience of this country is essentially different from that which it has passed through in many other Crown colonies. Generally speaking, colonies of this class have been for many years a burden to the exchequer; whereas Fiji, even in its infancy, has proved self-supporting. Governor Des Voeux estimates for the ensuing year show a total revenue of 158,738, and an expenditure of 155,047. This is very satisfactory, seeing that the revenue is not exceptionally large, but promises to increase steadily. There has been a great development of the sugar industry. Sir John Gorrie lately stated that the largest sugar mill in the world had been erected in Fiji, and an order had been given for another of the same size. The export of sugar for last year amounted to 1,800 tons, but it was expected that the quantity would be doubled in 1883, and quadrupled in 1884. Before the annexation took place it was believed that the staple production of the islands would be cotton, but it now seems probable that Fiji will become a rich Mauritius, and produce sugar on a large scale. One remarkable fact is that there is not a single English soldier, except the Governor's aide-de-camp, in the colony. There are a few inspectors and sergeants of police, but the Government relies for the maintenance of order upon a native constabulary force, at an annual cost of a little more than two thousand pounds. It is also satisfactory to learn that five times as much public money is spent in maintaining hospitals and an efficient medical staff in keeping up good order. Although Mr. Des Voeux shows determination to check a too sanguine view of the prospects of the colony, he yet anticipates that the annual value of exports, which up to 1880 never got beyond 177,000, will in 1883 exceed 300,000, and in the following year, by another bound, reach nearly half a million sterling.

## OLD TIMES AROUND SWATOW.

## DOUBLE ISLAND.

Double Island is the first object that arrests the eye of a traveller inward-bound from the Cape of Good Hope to Swatow. Two or three white buildings in foreign style show how, in part at least, the island is occupied. The place is quite small, and one can walk around it in a quarter of an hour. Yet small as it is, it has a history. It is known among the Chinese as the "hill where fowls are loosed." In old times the links on passing the island were accustomed to leave a fowl as a votive offering. There is a famous temple there to the Queen of Heaven, on which account the place is also called *Mia Shu*. The temple is not an elegant one, but it has quite a reputation, and at certain seasons of the year is visited by hundreds of worshippers, the majority of whom are, and many of them coming from thirty to forty miles inland.

About the time the Treaty of Tientsin was made, sundry opinion clippers that had formerly anchored inside of Namon new found a better place on the inside of Double Island. When Swatow was opened, the place itself was small and miserably dry. The foreign merchants, who first came established themselves on the island. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Messrs. Dent & Co., and Messrs. Tait & Co. Amoy, all had representatives here. The latter were organised under the style of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was composed of M. C. W. Bradley and Mr. S. W. Richardson. The other houses were represented by Messrs. C. W. Sullivan, Capt. Vincent, Capt. Louis, and Capt. Morrison. Mr. Dicks also came and established the firm of Messrs. Dicks & Co. The English Consulate was opened by Mr. George W. Kane. The Maritime Customs were superintended by Mr. H. Deight Williams. The first physician on the island was Dr. De La Porte, who remained but a short time. He was followed by Dr. Grunauer, who died soon after, and was replaced by Dr. C. M. Beale.

The Rev. William C. Burns, the missionary, commenced his work here. He was followed soon after by Rev. Messrs. Smith and McKenna of the same mission, and in course of time, by the Rev. Messrs. Johnson, Swetlow, Ashmore, and Telford of the American Baptist Mission. In addition to these persons there were a number of other foreign residents serving as pilots or connected with other houses of business. The trade springing up caused a great amount of business for so small a place, a large number of Chinese established themselves here, and the western side of the island was crowded with shops and dwellings. Some noted shrews were among these men who have since been conspicuous in business matters in Swatow, and whose lot it seemed to be always coming in collision with the mandarins. But some of them were adroit men, and generally managed to hold their own, which, perhaps, they could not have done had they not had foreign backing. The trade consisted largely of the export of sugar, and import of opium, bean-cake, and piece goods, and a large number of ships found employment in carrying these commodities. But the business days of Double Island were soon over. The island was too far out. The foreign business houses established themselves at Swatow proper. The English Consulate was removed to Kalkich, and the Custom House to Swatow. The Chinese merchants followed. The Double Island shops and godowns were deserted, and soon went to ruin, of which an unsightly mass yet remains. At present, the island is used simply as an outpost of the Customs and for the residence of pilots, and also as a summer resort, and for seafaring. There is an old fort there, but it is not occupied.—*Sing in the East.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## MR. HO AMEI AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—Referring to your able leader of the 19th inst. allow me to say that your review of the qualifications of the several candidates for the post of Chinese member of the Legislative Council was well defined. I quite concur with your opinion that Mr. Ho Amei is the best man. It is needless for me to add anything after all you said about his character and abilities, still I may say, and without fear of contradiction, that a more honest, intelligent, and independent Chinese gentleman cannot be found in the Colony, and I feel confident that his appointment to represent our interests in the Legislative Council would give universal satisfaction throughout the Chinese community. Thanking you for inserting these few lines. Yours faithfully, A CHINESE RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1883.

## THE CHINESE GRAND SECRETARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—The Shanghai Mercury of the 9th inst. in commenting on Li Hung-chang styles him "China's Sham." This has brought to my mind the fact that Li has on various occasions been known to quote the great Emperor's saying and assert that "the Yellow River is China's Sorrow." The Grand Secretary may truly be credited with knowing that China has a sorrow. This daring, unprincipled and conceited puppet, this bolstered up (with six advisers) impostor on the Chinese Nation has indeed the best claim to the styled "China's Sorrow."

Li Hung-chang has been known, when speaking of *Chung Hwa* (Celestial Treaty) to say he entered *Tientsin* (Tientsin) in accordance with the *Russian*, but I leave it to an intelligent and discriminating public to decide this issue—Who do you think the most likely to enter into an *inequitable* convention? a man, highly cultivated from his early youth, a statesman by birth and education, a man who inherited wealth and who was enriched with the performance of a very delicate diplomatic duty for a man to a great extent self-made by squeezing the lower classes, by winking at the cultivation of the poppy around his own yamen; a man who, after brutally and dishonourably murdering the officials at Soochow, whose lives, he, in concert with Colonel Gordon R.E., had pledged his word of honour to spare, and like a cur from the wrath of Colonel Gordon, a (to use Disraeli's words) apologetic ruffian, inebriated with the exuberance of his own vanity and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times marvellous fact is that there is not a single English soldier, except the Governor's aide-de-camp, in the colony. There are a few inspectors and sergeants of police, but the Government relies for the maintenance of order upon a native constabulary force, at an annual cost of a little more than two thousand pounds. It is also satisfactory to learn that five times as much public money is spent in maintaining hospitals and an efficient medical staff in keeping up good order. Although Mr. Des Voeux shows determination to check a too sanguine view of the prospects of the colony, he yet anticipates that the annual value of exports, which up to 1880 never got beyond 177,000, will in 1883 exceed 300,000, and in the following year, by another bound, reach nearly half a million sterling.

As I write I hear that Li is appointed to take supreme command of a large army in Annam to oppose the French; if this be so I expect he will keep at least five miles in the rear of all fighting, as he did in the rear of Colonel Gordon's ever victorious army. To do this would be wise on his part; for when *raids* are sounded he will have a good start and thereby an excellent opportunity of preserving his valuable existence.

Were it not for the wide spread mischief created by this ambitious intriguer, whose bolstered up position in this semi-barbarous country carries weight (not any estimable qualities) in the eyes of the Chinese, I consider it a waste of time to allude to this infamous Viceroy who has paid English journals to speak favourably of him (a fact which would stand anywhere as conclusive evidence as to the veracity of all my remarks about him) I would not occupy valuable time in noting Li Hung Chang as such length.

Li is credited by some as being a man of liberal mind and only prevented from pushing forward western civilization by the Government. As Felsing, a German, once said, never called this fighting as he did in the rear of Colonel Gordon's ever victorious army. To do this would be wise on his part; for when *raids* are sounded he will have a good start and thereby an excellent opportunity of preserving his valuable existence. Were it not for the wide spread mischief created by this ambitious intriguer, whose bolstered up position in this semi-barbarous country carries weight (not any estimable qualities) in the eyes of the Chinese, I consider it a waste of time to allude to this infamous Viceroy who has paid English journals to speak favourably of him (a fact which would stand anywhere as conclusive evidence as to the veracity of all my remarks about him) I would not occupy valuable time in noting Li Hung Chang as such length.

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## UNBROUGHT UP.

[As we desire to encourage freedom of opinion and discussion on all public matters and men we gladly make room for our correspondents' letters. (We must, naturally, state however, that we do not altogether without friendly criticism of Li Hung-chang, judging from what the great Viceroy of Chihli has done for his country in the past, and from what he appears likely to achieve in the future, we would not think it prudent to designate Li Hung-chang as "China's Sham.")]



## SHANGHAI.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

May 17th, 1883.

Since my last letter to you, very little of importance has taken place; in fact, we are now in a state of transition, the winter season with all its wonted gaieties is nearly over and the summer with its listless weary nights, and trying heat, is close upon us. The weather during the past week, however, has been anything but seasonable; heavy downpours of rain, strong winds and thick fog. But perhaps the phenomenon may be accounted for by the circumstance that the Spring Prize Meeting of the S.V.C. is in progress. I know not why it is but a singular fatality has always attended our citizen army. No matter how fine the weather may have previously been or how little prospect of rain, let the Commandant issue an order for a general parade and down it comes as if some modern Noah had built or chartered an ark in which to escape a second deluge. I see by the papers that an ingenious American has invented an apparatus for bringing down a shower of rain whenever it is wanted. However useful the machine may be in other parts of the world it is quite unnecessary here; the Commandant can cause rain to fall both on the just and the unjust by a simple order.

One of the most interesting events of the spring season during the past eight years has been the annual flower show. Owing to the absence of the lady who has acted as honorary secretary, and the unfavourable weather we have been having, it was feared that we should be deprived of the pleasure this year. The matter has at length been taken in hand by a committee of ladies, and the show will take place on the 21st and 22nd inst.

The Spring Regatta of the Rowing Club will be held on Saturday. There are a fair number of entries and a pleasant day's sport is anticipated. It is to be hoped that the weather will be more favourable than it was last year when it rained as if it had never rained before. A land and water, and an all-comers' race had to be abandoned; the former, because there was so much water and so little land that it would have been rough on the competitors, and the latter because the all-comers never came. With the exception of those who had entered for the several events not a soul turned up at the boat-house, save the representatives of the press.

The members of our Amateur Dramatic Club will give their last performance for the season on the 29th inst.; the programme will consist of the well known farce "Id On Paris Français" and an eccentricity by W. S. Gilbert of *Pinafore* fame, entitled "The Wedding March." Four ladies, including the talented Mrs. Fairfax, are taking part and a crowded house is confidently expected.

His Highness the Maharajah of Johore arrived here by the last French mail steamer and left yesterday for Kobe by the steamship *Ginkai Maru*. During his stay in the Settlement, beyond exchanges of visits between himself and the foreign consuls, no particular notice was taken of him. Neither do I know why there should have been, notwithstanding the compliments that were paid him in Hongkong by the military and civil service officials and the velling flunkeyism of one of your local contemporaries. I was very glad to see that you lavished no such on him. He is immensely popular in the Straits, and so might you or I, if we had the means to do as he does. A liberal dispensation of knife and fork hospitality goes a great way towards winning the goodwill of many of our countrymen and the ruler of Johore acts accordingly and keeps open house at "Tyersall and Co." of his birth-right and ally of Great Britain he may be, because it suits his interest to be so; but that does not alter the fact of his being a usurper. Johore is his by succession, though it does not do to enquire too closely as to how his ancestors acquired possession of the territory. But Muar by every right, both human and divine, belongs to another. How in 1877 General Anson, then Administrator of the Straits Government, most unjustly deprived Tunku Alam, the rightful heir to the Sultanate of Muar, of his birth-right and made a present of it to the Maharajah, how the "arrangement," as it was euphemistically called, was mildly praised by one Colonial Secretary of State and faintly condemned by another, though either would not or could not alter it, how the unrighteous act excited the strongest indignation amongst the people of Malaya and the Straits community generally are now matters of history. Nor was the Maharajah as guiltless as he appeared to be. Some people were inclined to urge in his defence that he was not responsible for the acts of General Anson and had a perfect right to benefit by them. That is all very well as far as it goes, but the fact remains that the Maharajah had long been touting for the possession of Muar and there is only too much reason to believe that the death of Sultan Ali was eagerly welcomed by both him and General Anson as a pretext for carrying out their plan of annexation. One of your contemporaries greatly criticises the services rendered by the Maharajah in bringing the murderer of Mr. Birch to justice. The "services" consisted of an act of treachery which is simply revolting to all right thinking men. The Maharajah Lela and Pandat Indoto were urgently "wanted" by the Straits Government. To hunt them up and arrest them in the wilds of Perak would be like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay. The ruler of Johore played the part of detective by hypocritically inviting the "wanted" men to Johore on a friendly visit and then quietly handed them over to the Straits authorities, first assuring them that no harm would befall them, though he knew they would be tried on a charge of murder and would certainly be hanged, which fate subsequently befell them. This is the man who is loudly praised for his good services and hospitality, who has been laden with medals and decorations and for whom salutes are fired and guards of honour paraded, and at whose approach the doors of royal and vice-royal palaces are gladly opened. *Chavus*, a son of the Maharajah, has never been an admirer of the Maharajah.

Your contemporary, the *Sydney Bulletin*, from whom you often give some very readable extracts, speaks in his mind pretty freely and is not afraid to call things by their right names, but he rather overdoes it occasionally. His paragraphs on muftibusters and religious newspapers defeat their object. I have no admiration for tub-thumpers of the Moody and Sankey, and "General" Booth type, and am fully convinced that whatever good they may effect is of a very transitory nature; but abusive epithets are not arguments and will not have the effect of stopping their mouths. Indeed it is scarcely worth while wasting any arguments on them as in the long run they refute themselves. We have a religious newspaper here, but it is very harmless and cannot materially increase the incomes of its promoters. So far it has been conducted very respectably and has not been a means of stirring up the *adversus theodolium*. Should it hereafter do so, I am not at all sure that it would be a piece of their minds.

So much for the present. I will write again next week, if there should be any news worth communicating.

## THE NECESSITY OF CONSTRUCTING SHIPS IN JAPAN.

(Translated from the *Tiji Shimpo*.)

Japan is surrounded by seas on every side, and it is absolutely necessary for her to provide vessels both for her commerce and defence. The existence of the Mitsu Bishi Co. and the recent formation of the Union Shipping Co. will undoubtedly facilitate transportation over the inland and foreign seas. So far, our Government have taken measures to protect the Empire by increasing the Navy with men-of-war purchased or constructed abroad. Yet, when we see by what means the number of our ships has been increased, we cannot help but feel sorry that most of them have been purchased in foreign countries and not constructed in Japan. It is true that the vessels of the present day differ in construction from those of the olden time, in so far as strength and the complicated manner of building them are concerned. The ships of to-day look like strong castles provided with wings by which they are enabled to fly across the ocean at pleasure. One of the most remarkable features of Japan is that the progress of civilization has been so rapid that the art of ship-building has improved wonderfully during the last few years, and those ships constructed in the first year of Meiji (1868) are entirely out of date now. As we, however, are inferior to Europeans in this art, we cannot yet compete with them. This statement may be justified by referring to the fact, that even the ships which are absolutely indispensable for the maintenance of our country are built by aliens, without whose assistance we are still unable to carry on the industry. What a deplorable thing this is!

Yet shall we be content to be always dependent on foreign assistance? Ship-builders in our country are likely to lose for ever the opportunity of acquiring skill in their art, and it may possibly happen that in the 50th year of Meiji they will find that they have not made the slightest progress, or in other words, they may not show any improvement on the work they turned out in the 10th year of Meiji (1867).

Therefore in spite of the obstacles that are at present thrown in our way, the shipbuilding industry ought to be stimulated to such an extent that all vessels, no matter how many, that hoist the flag of the Rising Sun—be they large or small—can be constructed by native builders. The requisites for ship-building are iron and timber. Our people in the old days found iron in the interior and thought there was an abundance of it, but now experience has shown that it does not exist in such quantities as was supposed. The Kamaishi mine in Kikuchiu was supposed to be an inexhaustible store, sufficient to supply the wants of the people through all generations, no matter how much they might increase as civilization progressed. To our great disappointment, however, the mine has been abandoned, as the out-turn does not pay for the labour; and consequently a railway extending for many miles, stands conspicuously on the mountain side as a monument showing that millions of yen have been fruitlessly spent for the exploitation of the mine.

Indeed, to view this scene is enough to excite the deepest sorrow in the minds of our fellow-countrymen. As we, however, Kamaishi is not likely to be the only place in the eighty provinces where iron is to be found, it is possible that later on we may discover a mine that will give us the iron we desire. But if we find out for certain that no such mine exists, we shall be placed in a most unfortunate position. As our ill-fortune cannot be averted by human power, we must try to alleviate it by getting our supplies from foreign countries, so as to be enabled to build our own ships. There is no reason why we should abandon this industry, even if we cannot produce any of the materials in this country. Leaving the question of iron, whether the statement is true that there is none suitable in Japan, and that therefore it must be procured from abroad, or whether there is an abundance of the metal, we have still to consider the supply of timber, which is another of the principal requisites in shipbuilding. Japan abounds in timber, and although in most of the South-western provinces, which are not mountainous, the timber is not of the best quality, still this can be supplied from Tosando, or Hokkaido, where trees of excellent quality and of great size grow so abundantly that the supply cannot be exhausted. We have frequently heard, that as the mountain forests in the north have not been touched by man for several hundreds of years, the trees have been allowed to fall to the ground and decay. Notwithstanding the timber is so plentiful in Japan, it is frequently imported from America for shipbuilding. We have always regretted this. It is simply owing to the want of means for transportation that the superabundance of the forests of Tosando and Hokkaido has not been used for the construction of our vessels. Should this be remedied, not only will the trees not be allowed to decay, but several thousands of ships can be constructed, so that Japan may acquire the reputation of having taken the best course to reach a high degree of civilization. These considerations often lead us to ponder on the necessity of laying railways through the most important parts of the Empire, and one reason why the extension of our maritime power, although it is undeniable that a railway is necessary for the perfection of the scheme, still, we cannot delay our shipbuilding till it is constructed. In the construction of ships, green wood must be avoided as far as possible, and the older the timber the better it is. Prior to the construction of the railway, therefore, trees should be felled in the forests of Tosando, Hokkaido, and other parts of the Empire, so that they may be seasoned and fit for use by the time the line is laid. Even supposing that for some years railways be not run in the locality where the timber is produced, it is not likely to decay, but will improve in quality year by year. We hope that simultaneously with the resolution to encourage the art of shipbuilding, measures will be taken to fell timber in various parts of the kingdom (no matter whether the means of transport are ready or not), so that when new roads are opened up there will be an abundant supply of well-seasoned timber ready for the construction of ships.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama for this port on the 19th instant, and is due here on the 25th.

The O. & O. Co.'s steamer *Coptic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ben Line steamer *Bavenna* left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is expected here on the 26th.

The steamer *Glamis Castle*, from Antwerp, left Singapore for this port on the 21st instant, and is due here on the 27th.

The steamer *Radnorshire*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer *Stirling* left Singapore on the evening of the 21st instant, and is due here on the 28th.

## REDUCTION IN CABLE CHARGES TO EUROPE.

Rumour has it that one of the two Cable Companies of this place has lately adopted most energetic steps in order to retain, as far as possible, the support of some of its best constituents, and that private contracts at very reduced rates have been entered into already. Is it the Danish or the English company? That a reduction in the rates was sure to come about with competition no one ever questioned; but it was generally supposed that a reduced scale of charges could be arrived at by the competing companies, and that the same would be published at no distant date for the edification and to the advantage of the general public. Telegraph Companies are public companies, and as such have no right to quote lower rates to one section of their supporters than to another; in fact such an action amounts to a serious breach of faith with the public (on whose support alone they live, and move, and have their being) and the only way for the public to retort and punish such conduct is to withdraw their custom, if they can. Several days ago we said that as soon as the Eastern Extension line is in full swing and the Chinese have completed their Tientsin-Kiaochow line, across Mongolia, then the Danish (Great Northern) Company will necessarily cease to exist.

Some argue that the Danish company at present holds the pre-emptive right over the *shortest route to Europe*. We will allow this for the sake of argument, and then ask; how long then will this be the case? The pro-Danish answer would be naturally to the following effect:—The Danes have for many years yet the northern route by contract with the Russian Government. Even should the Chinese build their Tientsin-Kiaochow line the Great Northern Company could not be effected by it in any way, for allowing that the English Company had the exclusive right of using it, no merchants would think of sending their messages on the Chinese line. This is the best answer the pro-Danish supporters could give, and would look well at first sight, but the sequel to it proves that there is nothing at all in it. That the majority of merchants will send messages by the shortest and cheapest route when guaranteed by a company like the Eastern Extension, even though the message passes over 4,000 li of Chinese owned line, there can be no doubt whatever. Is it any worse for messages to pass over 4,000 li of Chinese line guaranteed by an English Company, than to pass along 21,000 li of Russian land lines guaranteed by a Danish Company? We leave this question for the public to decide.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....E. S. WOLFE.

STAGE MANAGER.....W. HARLAND.

LEADER OF ORCHESTRA.....J. NEIHOF.

CONDUCTOR.....R. THORNE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

THURSDAY, the 24th May.

THE  
MASTODON  
STAR  
MINSTRELS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HONGKONG.

THE SIDE SPLITTING BURLESQUE

ON

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN H.M.S. "PINAFORE"

ENTITLED

PIN-A-4 (in Black).

See future Advertisements for Cast of Characters.

Doors Open for Sale of Tickets at 8.30.

Performance will commence at 9 O'CLOCK

Sharp.

M. J. ABRAHAMS,

Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1883. [394]

## NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 16 P.M., at the BATH HOUSE.

(Signed) J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [404]

TO LET, FURNISHED, during the Summer Months, "FOREST LODGE," CAINE ROAD, (Possession early in June).

Apply to

DR. ADAMS,

18, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [405]

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"JORGE JUAN."

Captain Thebaud, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [401]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Bark

"ROBERT PORTER."

Nichols, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [402]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship

"GREAT ADMIRAL."

Thompson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1883. [403]

## Intimations.

CHEONG WO,

TAILOR, DRAPER,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at

MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN

CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH

HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF

SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS

FOR EXPORTATION.

N.B.—Note the address.

No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.

SIXTH DOOR WEST FROM POTTINGER STREET.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [396]

A H O Y.

Hoy Lee.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, &amp; CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentle-

man's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats,

&amp;c., &amp;c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds.

Bamboo Blinds, Matings of own Manufacture.

China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs,

Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best

material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1883. [388]

## NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the under-

mentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER.

He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful

attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.

NAM SING,

No. 84, Queen's Road Central,

Opposite the Central Market.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1883. [325]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community, that he has resigned his Partnership in the

"NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SZE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM,

Late (stout) Partner in the

"NAM-SING Tailor Shop."

Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [290]

## CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

WATCH MAKER

AND

ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED

ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [318]

## "WAI SAN YAT P.O."

A CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the other Ports, at the Moderate Subscription of FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. It is an excellent medium for ADVERTISERS at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor,

LUK KE SHUN,

No. 9, Gough Street.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1883. [333]

## Y E U O U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE

PAINTING.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPE IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [356]

## Intimations.

## "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

KAISARI-HIND CIGARETTES.

THESE CIGARETTES, which are made of blends of pure TURKISH TOBACCO and RICE

PAPER, are now offered at the following Reduced Prices:—

BUYERS OF QUANTITIES SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY.

10,000 @ 55 Cents	per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 60 "	" " " " " "
1,000 @ 65 "	" " " " " "
100 @ 70 "	" " " " " "

10,000 @ 65 Cents	per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 70 "	" " " " " "
1,000 @ 75 "	" " " " " "
100 @ 80 "	" " " " " "

10,000 @ 65 Cents	per 100 Cigarettes packed in Handsome Crystallized Boxes.
5,000 @ 70 "	" " " " " "
1,000 @ 75 "	" " " " " "
100 @ 80 "	" " " " " "

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